CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 49 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 9th December 1911.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[*Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.*]

No	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	BENGALI.				
1	"Bangaratna"	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 24	1,500
2	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"BankuraDarpan" ...	Bankura	Do. ...	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L M S., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brahman.	453
4	"Basumati"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sasi Bhusan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolpur	Do. ...	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45 ...	732
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	948
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	Do. ...	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	900 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura	Do. ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,200
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ..	Calcutta	Daily ...	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, *Editor*; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, *Sub-editors*.	30,000
14	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do. ...	.....	About 200
15	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do ...	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do. ...	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin,	500
17	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahman, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do. ...	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi ...	Midnapore ...	Do, ...	anmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, ag 34.	600
20	"Muhammadi"... ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Muhan. ad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	162
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian age 52.	300
23	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily ...	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28 ...	3,000
24	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly ...	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42	300
25	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do. ...	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
27	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly ...	.....	
28	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly ...	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
29	"Pratikar"	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	500
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin. age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do ...	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 25.	600
32	"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sarat Kumar Mittra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mittra, chief contributor.	1,500
33	"Samay"	Ditto	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	500
34	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Do. ...	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
	HINDI.				
36	"Bara Bazar Gazette ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	300
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	2,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	HINDI—*concld.*				
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna	Weekly ...	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi	Fortnightly ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Hari Kissen Joshar, Khettri, age 35	8,000
42	"Hitvarta"	Ditto	Do. ...	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	3,000
43	"Lakshmi"	Gya	Monthly ...	Madho Prasad, age 23	200 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do. ...	Bishno Kanta Jha,	520
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	600
47	"Shiksha"	Arrah	Weekly ...	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpai Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Sangeswar Proead Sarma, Babhan by caste.	200
	PERSIAN.				
50	"Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
	URDU.				
51	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	500
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	667
	URIYA.				
	"Garjatbasini"... ...	Talcher ...	Weekly ...	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42 ...	.....
54	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh, (Bamra) ...	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 36.	.....
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore	Do. ...	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	386
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	460
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy	938
59	"Utkal Varta"... ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Moni Lall Monerana, Karmokar, age 47.	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Hindi Biharee" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly.		
2	"Bajrangi Samachar" ...	Jamore (Gaya) ...	Monthly.		
3	"Sulabh Samachar" ...	Calcutta	Weekly.		
4	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
5	"Vartavaha" ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly		
6	"Viswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Weekly.		
7	"Rajsakti" ..	Purulia ...	Weekly.		
8	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly.		
9	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly.		
10	"Durbar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly.		
11	"Medini Bandhav" ..	Midnapore ...	Weekly.		

I.—Foreign Politics.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS HABLUL MATIN, Nov. 27th, 1911.

The sovereign rights of Persia now hange upon a hair.

THE *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habl-ul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th November writes:—Persia has now fallen a victim to the greatest oppression by Russia and England each helping the other to gain their common object, though the methods adopted by the one are aggressive and by the other mild. Some pretext or other is devised day by day to increase their influence and curtail the power of Persia. The assault on Miss Ross offers a pretext to the English to demand an apology and compensation and to send their troops to the south. Russia acknowledges the justice of these claims. A false telegram from the mother of Shua-us-Sultanat is enough for Russia to demand a similar apology and compensation, and, after issuing an ultimatum, to march her troops into Persian territory. England justifies the demand and advises Persia to comply.

The *Times* is quite right when it says that the Persians are like small children ignorant of their rights, careless as to their future, incompetent for diplomatic reforms, afraid of the strangers, and wanting in self-confidence, entrusting the question of their life or death into the hands of others, and they will not be considered to have attained majority till they have shaken off the incapacity enumerated above and are prepared to contest the right of the aggressor to meddle with their affairs. It is, therefore, for the Persians to show whether they elect to be considered as minors deserving to live under tutelage or in full vigour of manhood ready to sacrifice their life in the service of their fatherland, and not in need of advice or protection from any of the Powers. To consult the English about Russia's demands may be compared to the action of a small child who seeks his mother's protection to escape from his father's wrath. Did the Persians expect any reply other than the one they have received? Do they not realise any other reply meant a similar response from Russia to the English demands? Are they not aware that the claims and objects of both the English and the Russians in the south and north are exactly identical? Do they not know that their movements are exactly similar? Do they not see that the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* has other political aims? Do they not see that the English always recede in order to allow Russia to advance in her interference with Persian affairs? It has been repeatedly pointed out that the main object of the Europeans is at present to divide Asia and Africa among themselves, but the Muhammadans are the greatest obstacle in their way. No doubt there is much rivalry among themselves, but it is of no use to the Muhammadans or the Asiatics. When they have to face any Asiatic Power all of them unite together and try to destroy their common enemy. The rivalry of France and Germany was proverbial, but we have seen how they did unite together in the question of Morocco. We have see how, in spite of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid's being so favourably disposed toward Germany for thirty years, and his granting her the Baghdad Railway and other concessions, she has favoured Italy against Turkey in the present crisis.

Do the Persians think that the English will check Russian intervention in the north? Do they think that their supplication and prayer will induce the Russian army to go back? Never. The only means of their salvation lies in self-confidence, shaking off the fear of the foreigners and sacrifice of their lives for the sake of their country. To act otherwise, is to put the fetters with one's own hands. The Persians should take a lesson from the fate of the Tripoli Arabs who had given themselves up into the hands of their enemy. As soon as the Italians suffered a defeat from the Turks and the Sennussi Arabs they at once put all the peaceful Arabs, men and women, young and old, to death in cold blood. After a full description of the alleged atrocities of the Italian army in Tripoli the paper tells the Chiefs of Persia that its description falls far short of the account as it appeared in European papers, and says that a thousandth part of it if perpetrated upon the Christians would have doomed the country of the perpetrators to total destruction.

The learned men of Persia, who confine Islam now to schools and mosques, should know that the waters of infidelity have surrounded them on all sides, and that ere long there will be no mosques and Islamic schools, and that if the Russians get the upper hand their own class will not be safe. Has not the time come for them yet to stand up for the protection of Islam? What have they to say in excuse before the Prophet? Why do they not move when they see that the Italians and the Russians are overrunning Turkish and Persian territories? Why do they not preach the real Islamic injunctions to the people at large? The movement of the people depends on their movement.

The ministers and the members of the Mejlis should come out from their drawing-rooms now. Russia is bent upon taking away the sovereign power of their country. She is eager to see Islam losing its strength. Russia wants to turn the mosques into churches and sacred places into taverns. They should know that the present political situation does not allow the English to do anything against the Russians, and therefore they are sacrificing Persia at the altar of the Russian friendship. The injury which Persia has received from the English is in no way less serious than what she has received from the Russians.

The Bukhtiaris, Kashkais, Baharlos, Arab and other tribes who are fighting with each other should not fight among themselves like wolves and thus allow the greyhounds to get the better of them. They should never think that the Russians, after they gain victory over Persia, would leave their country in peace. They should take a lesson from the fate of the people of Turkistan, Morocco, etc., etc.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS HABLUL MATIN, Nov. 27th, 1911.

The Russian ultimatum and the support of the English.

2. Referring to the telegrams regarding the Russian ultimatum to Persia, the *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th November writes:—

"Had we an eye that could see or a head to understand politics we would have become careful at the very time when Russia and England entered into an agreement, and would not have been afraid of the one, nor would have entertained hopes from the other. In spite of the fact that the Persians had the official statements, political actions and economical pretensions of Sir Edward Grey before them for the last four years, yet they foolishly hope that the English would save them from the clutches of Russia. The Russians do not take even a single step without first consulting the English.

Sir Edward Grey admits the loss caused to the English by this agreement, but says that it could not be helped. The present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Persia, the growing influence of Russia in that country, coupled with the fear of her entering into an agreement with Persia which would adversely affect the interest of England led Sir Edward Grey, as he himself says, to form an alliance with Russia. Sir Edward Grey while speaking highly of Mr. Shuster accuses him of not paying any regard to the terms of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. In plain words, it means that like the Belgians Mr. Shuster, too, should have served the Russians, although paid for his service by the Persians.

Sir Edward Grey also throws out the hint that the sovereign power of Persia depends on her acknowledging the Russian and the English interests in the north and the south of the country, and threatens the Persian Government not to do anything which would go against those interests. In other words, he expects Persia to exercise no right of sovereignty in those portions of the country which the two Powers have agreed upon as being within the sphere of their respective influence. Looking deeply into the matter it would appear that Sir Edward Grey does not mean to stick to the terms of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and to admit the sovereign right of Persia which was secured by the said agreement. . . . The present policy of the two Powers in Persia has been adopted since their agreement. In carrying it out, however, Russia is aggressive, while England is gentle and pursuasive. It, however, appears that the latter tries to prevail upon Persia by professions of friendship to accept Russia's demands. Besides she creates opportunities for Russia to object to arrangements made by Persia at her own instance, as in the case of Major Stokes. The Persians cannot rely upon the English any more. By their advice the Persians offered an apology to Russia, but

the latter now demands compensation and the dismissal of Mr. Shuster. If the Persians submit this time there would be still further demands, perhaps to the effect that all officers in the north should be Russians. The English will also, as usual, support them.

The remedy for the present evils is what has been repeated in these columns often before, i.e., shaking off fear and sacrifice for mother-country, otherwise there will be no end to the demands of the neighbours.

Russia *vs.* Persia.

3. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th November says that the *zulum* which Russia is committing on Persia is highly reprehensible. It is a pity that the civilised world nowadays winks at the oppression of the weak by the strong. JASOHAR, Nov. 25th, 1911.

Ibid.

4. For some time after the defeat sustained by her at the hands of Japan, writes the *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 2nd December, Russia was preaching peace to the world. But at length she has again revealed her true nature in her relation with Persia. Indeed, the powerful are never in want of pleas for oppressing the weak. RATNAKAR, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

The Russo-German Agreement.

5. Commenting on the articles of the Russo-German Agreement the *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th November says that the third article, which secures to Russia the exclusive right of constructing railways, telegraphs, etc., within the sphere of her influence, shows that Germany has really acknowledged Russia to be the master of two-thirds of Persia. The fourth article gives to Germany the right to acquire other economical concession except that of railways and telegraphs, etc. The acquisition of such a right by Germany cannot be productive of any substantial political advantage. It is likely that Germany will gain similar rights in Morocco without any adequate return to the unfortunate Moroccans. NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS, HABLUL MATIN, Nov. 27th, 1911.

The fifth article restricts Germany's rights in Persia to strictly commercial matters and therefore means that Germany has relinquished her political rights in favour of Russia, who thus gains her long-desired object. The sixth article, by which Russia agrees not to put obstacles in the construction of the Baghdad Railway or in the securing of foreign capital for the same, shows how Germany is obliged to help Russia in order to obtain her consent to secure foreign capital for the construction of the Baghdad Railway.

Indians should be neutral in the Turko-Italian war.

6. Italy, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December, is no doubt wrong in her dispute with Turkey. Still when our sovereign is neutral in the matter, we ought not to take any side in it. HITAVADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

The Turko-Italian war in Parliament.

7. Mr. Mason, M.P., writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December, gave notice of moving in the House of Commons the resolution: "That the House of Commons protest against the unwarrantable seizure of Tripoli and the massacre of Arabs." This resolution was to have been moved on Monday last. Reuter, however, gives no information as to its fate. When the House of Commons have not made an effective protest against Italy's conduct, such a paper-protest is bound to be ineffectual in changing the present foreign policy of the Home Government. The Europeans Powers are busy guarding their own interests, otherwise Italy would not have dared to commit robbery in broad daylight in Africa. All Europe is secretly impregnated with the policy which has led Italy to commit this robbery. Had the European Powers been satisfied with their own possessions, the world would not have been troubled with the existence of an unrighteous foreign policy. BASUMATI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

The Sultan of Turkey.

8. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th December defends the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey against the ridicules of its local English contemporaries, and says that during his reign if Turkey made no progress she did not also decline. But following close upon his deposition commenced the fall of the Empire. She lost Herzegovina, Bosnia, Servia and Montenegro one by one, and now comes the turn of Tripoli. It can be contended that these provinces would not have been lost to Turkey had the ex-Sultan been still on the throne. Such a powerful and strong-minded ruler cannot be made an object of ridicule. HINDI BANGAVASI, Dec. 4th, 1911.

DURBAN GAZETTE, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Islam in Africa and the King of Germany.

9. Referring to the instruction of the Kaiser of Germany to his Archbishop of Eastern Africa to check the progress of Islam which may prove dangerous to European possessions in Africa, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 1st December says that it was merely for justice's sake that the Muhammadan emperors had once demolished mosques and erected churches on their sites. But the King of Germany is now instigating the bishops and the missionaries to blot out the very nation which had been so tolerant towards other religions and so just in its dealings with the Christians. There is no Christian empire in Europe which has not received good treatment from the Muhammadans, especially Germany, which now stands up for destroying Islam altogether.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police.*

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Nov. 30th 1911.

Cow-killing on the occasion of the *Bakr-Id*.

10. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says:—

In Hyderabad and other Musalman Native States cow-killing on the occasion of *Bakr-Id* is not allowed in Hindu localities. This principle should be followed everywhere in British India also. The Commissioner of the Benares Division has ordered all Magistrates under him to be careful to see that the Musalmans do not wound the feelings of the Hindus on the occasion of the *Bakr-Id* and that in quarters where Hindus and Musalmans live together the latter should be asked to slaughter sheep and so forth instead of cows. If the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal issues a similar order the possibility of rioting between Hindus and Musalmans on the occasion of the *Id* will be removed.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Nov. 30th, 1911.

The coming *Bakr-Id*.—Excellent arrangements.

11. The following remarks occur in an article headed "*Bakr-Id*" written by the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th November:—

We cannot but express our heartfelt gratitude to the British Government. It is wise administration to take full advantage of past experience. Taking lesson from the events of the last year Government have made such praiseworthy arrangements this year as have removed the possibility of any disturbance.

When both Hindus and Musalmans are dealt with impartially, he must be a fool who apprehends a disturbance and is not grateful to the Government that is just.

We pray to God to inspire the Government always and in all cases with such "pure views" as would ever deepen the confidence between the rulers and the ruled and spread universal peace in the country.

In conclusion, the paper complains of some Marwaris allowing homeless Kabulis to sleep in some of the *katras* and hopes that the proprietors of the *katras* would warn their tenants and jamadars not to allow the Kabulis to stay at night in places for the safety of which the authorities are employing various means.

MUHAMMADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Bakr-Id arrangements commended.

12. On behalf of the Musalman population of the two Bengals, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December expresses its gratitude to the Local Governments concerned for the precautions they adopted this time to enable the Musalmans to perform, without let or hindrance, the necessary religious rites on the occasion of the *Bakr-Id*.

HITAVADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

The best method of preventing cow-killing riots.

13. The best method of preventing cow-killing riots, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December, is surely the method which used to be followed by the Musalman emperors of India and which has been prescribed by the Amir of Afghanistan and considered by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Le Mesurier and the Indigo Planters' Association in Behar as most suitable for the purpose. Lord Hardinge should issue orders for all Governments to follow this method.

14. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th December writes as follows:— NAYAK, Dec. 4th, 1911.

The last *Bakr-Id*.

The *Bakr-Id* has this year passed without any trouble in Calcutta. This shows that the authorities can, if they try, maintain peace. His Honour Mr. Duke has shown great ability and true appreciation of the nature of the people during the short time that he has been Lieutenant-Governor.

We are loyal and lovers of peace. It is only when we are pricked beyond endurance that we are induced to say unpleasant truths. If you, rulers, follow the right path, we too will, on our part, follow the right path. If you turn against us, we too will turn against you. Never forget this.

15. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th December invites the attention of the United Provinces Government to the following communication from the correspondent of Nawabganj (Barabanki):— HINDI BANGAVASI, Dec. 4th, 1911.

Apprehension of cow-slaughter at Nawabganj (Barabanki).

"Forty-one Muhammadans of this place have applied to the local Muhammadan Magistrate asking for permission to sacrifice cows in their houses on the occasion of the coming *Bakr-Id*. The Magistrate has caused a notice to be hung at the entrance of the local clock tower mentioning the facts of the above application. I do not understand what led the Magistrate to do so. I feel sure, however, that he will not allow slaughter of cows in this town, for to my knowledge it never took place here before.

16. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th November draws the notice of the Calcutta police to the prevailing cotton game in the city. Is not this game a form of gambling? JASOHAR, Nov. 25th, 1911.

The cotton game in Calcutta.

17. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December asks, cannot Government really do anything to put an end to cotton-gambling, which has become quite a rage in the town and is ruining men, women and children alike? MUHAMMADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Cotton-gambling.

18. Noticing the case of the Police Inspector Mr. B.—of Bombay who reported the man offering him a bribe of Rs. 10 to his Superintendent, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th November remarks: "It will be a glorious day for India when police officers of such type will be seen everywhere who would reject any bribe, even if it be of a thousand rupees instead of rupees ten." HITAVARTA, Nov. 30th, 1911.

An honest officer of Bombay.

19. Referring to a number of cases of oppression and extortion of illegal gratification by public servants, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st December says that it is highly regrettable that such cases are steadily increasing in number. The authorities ought to take every step possible to remove the evil. SAMAY, Dec. 1st, 1911.

"Will not police *zulum* be suppressed?"

20. Referring to a recent circular issued by the Inspector-General of Police of the United Provinces to all Superintendents of Police, by the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, to the effect that the merit of the work of a police officer would not be judged by the number of cases sent up by them, and that their promotion and reward also would not depend upon it, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December says that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has adopted a safe course, and hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, too, would follow it in the interest of the public, especially the poor villagers. DURBAR GAZETTE, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

The Police.

21. Recently, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December, the Calcutta Police has arrested many budmashes in the city. In spite of this many old offenders are still at large who are trying to prey upon passers-by in Machuabazar, Gendatola and other quarters of the city. HITAVADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Budmashes in Calcutta.

22. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December says Kabulis should be prevented from carrying lathis in Howrah and the suburbs of Calcutta just as they are prevented from doing so in the metropolis itself. HITAVADI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

Kabulis in Howrah and the suburbs of Calcutta.

SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

Punitive Police force in Madaripore.

23. Referring to the proposal to quarter punitive police forces in three villages within the Madaripore sub-division of the Faridpore district, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says:—

Madaripore has for a long time been in perfect peace. Should the people of the place then be oppressed by being saddled with punitive police forces?

SAMAY, Dec. 1st, 1911.

A picture proscribed in the Punjab.

24. Referring to the proscription in the Punjab of a picture named "The eight-armed goddess," published in the Ravi Varma Press, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st December says that the Punjab Government may have committed the mistake of taking the head of a buffalo for the head of a cow and two asuras in human form for two butchers.

HITAVADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

A man-eater in a Dacca village.

25. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December says that a man-eater is committing great depredation in the village of Dhanpur, under the Kapasia thana, in the Dacca distric. A man has been recently killed. Formerly, the people of the locality had a few guns with which they could kill wild animals. But as they have now been deprived of these, they are perfectly helpless against them. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

(b.—Working of the Courts.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Nov. 30th, 1911.

Midnapore Murder Case.

26. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th December writes:—

MIDNAPORE MURDER CASE.

In this case the Sessions Judge of Midnapore sentenced two of the accused to death and twelve to transportation, but the High Court of the province has acquitted them all. So two innocent persons would have been hanged and twelve transported.

But for the High Court it is to be deeply regretted that in such serious cases a judge awards such severe punishments without thorough consideration. The Government, it seems, commits gross mistakes in selecting officers for judgeships. It is very necessary that such a responsible office should be entrusted to entirely capable men alone after thorough and careful scrutiny; otherwise "the frog loses its life while the boy is enjoying his play."

HITAVADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Inadequate sentence.

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December says that the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment awarded to the English soldier whose act had killed a native in Simla is very inadequate.

SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

Maulvi Shams-ul-Huda as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

28. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says that Maulvi Shamsul Huda, who has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, is a very able man.

MUHAMMADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Ibid.

29. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December highly approves of the appreciation of merit displayed by Government in selecting Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda for a judgeship of the Calcutta High Court. It is needless to say that this will add to the gratitude of the ever grateful Bengal Musalmans. It should, however, be remembered that Bengal Musalmans claim two Judgeships of that court for members of their community.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Ibid.

30. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 1st December writes:—

Maulvi Shams-ul-Huda's elevation to the High Court Bench has pleased both Hindus and Musalmans. An able lawyer, may his future career reflect lustre on his country.

BANGAVASI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

"A Magistrate's private letters."

31. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December writes as follows:—

Haricharan Banerjee is a naib of Raja Peary-Mohan Mukerjee at Palasi in the Hooghly district. It is alleged that on the occasion of the Bakr-Id before last he forcibly removed some cows intended for slaughter and detained them in the cutcherry. Nothing was heard of the matter for about six months. But after that period

upon receipt of information, the District Magistrate ordered an investigation into the matter, as a result of which Haricharan was tried by a local Deputy Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200. An appeal was preferred to the court of Babu Tej Chandra Mukerjee, the vacation Judge of Hooghly. He fixed the hearing for the 17th October. But both parties praying for an adjournment, the case was adjourned to the 18th. On that date the Judge declared that he had received a private letter from the District Magistrate requesting him to adjourn the hearing till the civil courts re-opened, but at the same time notified his intention of taking no notice of that private communication, whereupon the Junior Government Pleader entered appearance and prayed for an adjournment, saying that it was the Senior Government Pleader who was to appear in the case on behalf of Government, and that he had been instructed by the Magistrate not to be present at the hearing if the prayer for adjournment were refused. On consultation with the counsel for the appellant the Judge then made a reference to the High Court. Justice Holmwood has supported Tej Chandra Babu, declaring that it would have been unlawful for the Judge to have complied with the request made by the Magistrate in a private letter. Now, whether as complainant in the case, the Magistrate was justified in addressing a private communication of this nature, or in giving, if he really did give it, the above instruction to the Pleader are points for the consideration of the Acting Lieutenant-Governor.

The Midnapore Damage Suit.

32. Referring to the decision of the High Court on the application of Pyari Mohan Das for security from the appellants in the Midnapore Damage Suit, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December has the following appreciation :— BHARAT MITRA, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

So long as the Calcutta High Court is guided by a Chief Justice of the type of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and impartial Judges like Mr. Justice Woodroffe, the confidence of the public in it will continue unabated, and this will be a great support to the stability of the British Government.

(d)—*Education.*

The necessity of a Hindu and Moslem Universities.

33. Referring to the opinion of Justice Sankaran Nair that the Hindu University would restrengthen the present relaxed bond of caste system, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 17th and 24th November says that among the Hindus the Brahmans possess the highest position, even higher than the kings, for a Hindu king is obliged to carry out the orders of a Brahman. These Brahmans have monopolised the knowledge of Sanskrit and the Vedas to themselves. Recently a Muhammadan student could not appear at the M. A. examination in Sanskrit as the Professor-Pandit refused to teach him Sanskrit. The Hindu examiners purposely deduct marks from the papers of Muhammadan candidates, and so they generally fail in university examinations. On account of the majority of the members of the University being Hindus the Arabic and Persian courses are generally more difficult than the Sanskrit course. They write histories containing defamatory things about the Muhammadan kings. It is on account of all these facts that the Muhammadans are obliged to have a separate university of their own. But as the Hindus are not labouring under any such disadvantages it is useless for them to have a separate university for themselves. ALPANCH Nov. 17th & 24th, 1 11.

The Sectarian University.

34. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 2nd December criticises the opinion of Justice Sankaran Nair against a Sectarian University as expressed in his reply to Mrs. Annie Besant's letter, and after answering his arguments says that the reply was inspired by animus against the Brahmans. MITHILA MIHIR, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

The system of education under the University.

35. Educational institutions, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November, are at present under a system of double government, namely, the government of the University and the government of the officialdom. The University has accepted the Risley circular and sees that it is followed in schools and colleges. But the officialdom is not satisfied with this. In many places officials are compelling school or college authorities to SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911

dismiss even such teachers or professors as have already signified their acceptance of the terms of the Risley circular. Such a case recently occurred in a college. The dismissed persons are not allowed to know the reasons of their dismissal. The University does not object to their appointment, but officials get them dismissed by relying on the secret reports of the secret police. This is the double government, an effect of which is that many teachers and even students are doing the work of spies.

Again, the undue interference of the authorities in matters relating to the salaries of teachers, the building of school-houses and so forth, has made it almost impossible for most schools to pull on.

Again, non-official village schools are compelled to have committees of management formed of representatives of the different classes of people inhabiting the villages besides two representatives of teachers. Now, in villages the representatives of the different classes of villagers are often too illiterate to know anything of school management. Very often Inspectors dictate to committees who should be appointed as teachers. Educated villagers generally live away from work, but they can attend meetings of school committees if they are allowed to be their members. They are not, however, allowed to be members of these committees. The committees are, consequently, mere puppets in the hands of headmasters and Inspectors of schools.

As regards colleges, the new rules restricting the number of students in a class and regulating the salaries of professors, the number of hours which a Professor will work every week, the equipments of the laboratories and so forth, have greatly increased the cost of maintaining them.

SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

Increase of Medical Examination fees by the Calcutta University.

36. Referring to the increase of fees for the medical examinations under the Calcutta University, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says :—

The University has begun to oppress students for money. Is there no means of checking this policy of extracting money from students?

HITAVARTA, Nov. 30th, 1911.

Vernacular in the Universities.

37. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th November attaches great importance to that portion of the Convocation speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Porter as the Chancellor of the Allahabad University in which he dwelt upon the necessity of giving thorough education to students in their vernaculars, and a translation of which is reproduced by the paper.

Expressing great regret at the utter neglect of the vernaculars in the Indian Universities and noticing with admiration the very laudable action of the Amir of Kabul in making arrangements for giving education to his people in all subjects in their own tongue, the paper observes that it is a slur on our enlightened rulers that the tender minds of the children of this country are burdened with learning a foreign and difficult language as the medium of all their future education, while they remain ignorant of their native vernaculars.

The paper urges that not only vernaculars should be given an important place in the curriculum of schools and colleges, but they should be made the medium of education in the schools. The difficulty of providing text-books in vernaculars is not so great as it is often taken to be. In view of the extensive resources of the Government there can be no doubt that the difficulty will vanish no sooner the Government make up their mind to take up the work in earnest.

SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

An Inspector of Schools appointed Principal of an aided college.

38. Referring to the appointment by Government of Rai Saheb Purnananda Chatterji, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, as Principal of the Anandamohan College at Mymensingh, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November writes as follows :—

It is a novel thing for the Government to appoint a member of the Education Service as Principal of an aided college. We are not aware that the Managing Committee of the College ever begged the services of the Rai Saheb from the Government. We do not know also why a man like the Rai Saheb, who is a D.Sc of the Edinburgh University and an Inspector of Schools, should be appointed Principal of a second-grade college.

It is rumoured that on a student of the College having been arrested in connection with the Savarchar dacoity case, the Principal was asked to search the belongings of all students in the College, and that on his having refused to do so the Rai Saheb has been appointed over his head to bring the students of the College under proper control.

Scholarships for students of the native systems of medicine—"A good act of the Government."

39. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November requests all Provincial Governments to follow the example of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in founding scholarships for such students as will prosecute the study of the Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine after having passed the final examination of the local Medical College. SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

The Principal of the Midnapore College.

40. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 4th December brings a very serious charge against the Principal of the Midnapore College, a European, to the effect that recently he said, in the course of a class-lecture, "All Hindu women are unchaste." He is a most inexperienced and haughty man and insults and punishes teachers, professors and students for little or no fault. MEDINI BANDHAV, Dec. 4th, 1911.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

Cholera in Jessore.

41. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th November says that cholera is raging virulently in the villages under the Naparha and Abhayanagar thanas in the Jessore district. There is great want of medical men in the localities concerned. The attention of the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon of the district is drawn to the matter. JASOHAR, Nov. 25th, 1911.

Adulteration of articles of food.

42. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th November urges on the Government the necessity of at once passing stringent measures for the suppression of adulteration of articles of food. JASOHAR, Nov. 25th, 1911.

Malaria in the Katwa Subdivision.

43. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 1st December has the following:—

This year the villages in the Katwa Subdivision are mostly in the grip of malaria. Not a house but has two or three inmates laid up with fever, while in some all the inmates are laid up so that there is none to attend or to minister to them. All the children in some households are laid up and lying five or six to a bed, one of whom perhaps is lying a cold corpse unsuspected by the unfortunate parents. There are no good physicians in the villages, and, in the rare cases where there is one, people have not the means to call him in. They have therefore to depend upon quacks who mix their wretched drugs with foul tank water, thereby destroying what little virtue there might be in them. The poor villagers gulp down these vile mixtures by the mouthful in the hope of recovery. But vain hope, alas! Some are too poor to call in even these quacks and go without any medical treatment whatever. Want of proper diet and treatment readily brings on relapses. Lately we had occasion to pass through two villages near Panihat. It was then about 1 P.M. But not a soul was stirring. On approaching gentlemen's compounds the only sound that we could catch was that of vomiting. In the poorer localities we found men lying down in the courtyard covered with quilts and vomitting, shivering with cold, or else moaning or groaning. Proceeding further, we met three or four men with emaciated frames and enlarged abdomens. Among others we met a gentleman of our acquaintance, shivering with fever and carrying five phials of mixtures. "Leave this village at once," he said, "if you wish to avoid fever. These mixtures are for five inmates of my house, who are all ill. While waiting in the dispensary I myself had an attack of fever. All the villagers are in the same plight." We found the village overgrown with jungle and the soil damp though the rains had long been past. The one or two tanks we came across were foul. The condition of most villages in this subdivision is as described above. Who shall say why our villages, once blessed with plenty and with joy, are now places where no sound is to be heard save that of lamentation? PRASUN, Dec. 1st, 1911.

SUHANI SANACHAR, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Import of condensed milk.

44. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 1st December writes:—

We advocate legislation to regulate the import of condensed milk into this country. The tins should bear labels with a warning that they are not to be used for infants less than a year old, and also stating the date on which each tin was prepared.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

BURDWAN SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

The embankment along Kalna and Jot Kubir.

45. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 30th November writes that about twenty years ago the Damodar used to flow five to six hundred feet westward of the railway embankment in the villages of Kalna and Jot Kubir in the Jamalpur thana of the Burdwan district. But the river has gradually encroached upon the bank till it has approached close to the embankment. It is therefore proposed to abandon the present embankment and construct a new one all along the eastern side of these villages. This will be the undoing of the villages, for in that case the water will effect breaches in the present embankment and submerge the villages which are lower than the river level. As about 130 feet of space, of which about a hundred feet have had only their upper surface washed off, intervene between the river and the embankment, Government need not despair of maintaining the latter. Wooden and bamboo spurs and piling will be all that is required for its maintenance. It may be remarked in this connection that a similar situation threatened Jamalpur as well as Salalpur and Dhappara, but Government found itself perfectly able to combat it.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Nov. 30th, 1911.

A railway circular criticised.

46. Referring to the circular issued by the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities prohibiting their employees from signing the memorial to be submitted to the King praying for the protection of the bovine species in India, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th November asks:—

Is a servant's conscience also to be regarded as sold to his master? In view of the fact that many tracts of land remain uncultivated for want of oxen and famine follows famine, can there be any sensible man in this country who would not hold that slaughter of cows and oxen is injurious for the country?

(h)—*General.*

JASOHAR, Nov. 25th, 1911.

The Bhagalpur District Gazetteer.

47. The *Jasohar* [Calcutta] of the 25th November takes Mr. Chirney, the author of the Bhagalpur District Gazetteer, to task for describing Bhagalpur as a hot-bed of sedition. If all the District Gazetteers had been written by such seditionophobists, Government would have been frightened out of its wits to pass a few more repressive laws. Indeed, those who call all educated men seditious are themselves seditious.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Nov. 30th, 1911.

The editor of the Bhagalpur Gazetteer.

48. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says the Government officials have caught a disease of "sedition-jaundice," so they as well as many so-called loyalists see sedition everywhere; and it is perhaps under the influence of this disease that to the author of the Bhagalpur Gazetteer the whole atmosphere of the town appeared to be surcharged with sedition. May God grant him speedy cure.

JASOHAR, Nov. 25th 1911.

Government's grant to the *Education Gazette.*

49. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th November says that the Bengal Government ought not to have stopped its grant to the *Education Gazette*, which is a purely educational newspaper, very useful and universally liked.

PURULIA DARPAN, Nov. 27th, 1911.

A post office complaint.

50. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 27th November complains of the mismanagement of the present hot-headed youthful postmaster of Purulia, who should be made to make room for an elderly and experienced man.

The money order clerk, too, is ignorant, and hunts up the list of post offices as soon as he hands filled-up money order form before him. Business is thus delayed. He is not fit for a busy town post office.

A postal complaint.

51. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th December says that it has received complaints from its Dacca subscribers that they are not getting their papers regularly, although they are posted regularly here in Calcutta. The *Bengalee* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* also make a similar complaint. The matter calls for an enquiry. (Dainik Chandrika, Dec. 4th, 1911.)

The question of subsidising the sugar industry.

52. The officers of the Agricultural Department of the Government, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November, has requested the Government to subsidise the sugar industry of this country. It is hoped that this request, coming as it does from its own servants, will not be disregarded by the Government. (Sanjivani, Nov. 30th, 1911.)

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

53. *Apropos* of the approaching selection of a Lieutenant-Governor for Bengal, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th November remarks that, seeing the manner in which Mr. Duke has been governing Bengal during the last two months, it would not be bad to make him permanent Lieutenant-Governor. But then others have superior claims on the score of seniority. What we want is an able, impartial and *subberdust* Lieutenant-Governor. The question is whether such a one is to be had in these days. (Nayak, Nov. 30th, 1911.)

A wife's prayer for her husband's release.

54. The *Mahamaya* [Chinsura] of the 29th November hopes that the prayer of the unfortunate and poor wife of Bidhubusan will be granted by the merciful Government. (Mahamaya, Nov. 30th, 1911.)

Release of a political prisoner prayed for.

55. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says that the wife of Bidhubhusan Basu, of the *Pallichitra*, who was some time ago sentenced to four years' imprisonment by the Magistrate of Khulna, has prayed to the Government for the release of her husband on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. It is hoped that the prayer will be granted. (Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika, Nov. 30th, 1911.)

A wife's prayer for her husband's release.

56. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December requests the Lieutenant-Governor to take into his favourable consideration the prayer of the poor and helpless wife of Bidhubhusan Bose, editor of the *Pallichitra*, for the release of her husband from prison on the auspicious occasion of the Imperial visit. (Bangavasi, Dec. 2nd, 1911.)

Rules of appointment in the Bengal Secretariat.

57. Referring to the rules of appointment recently introduced in the Bengal Secretariat, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says:— (Sanjivani, Nov. 30th, 1911.)

These rules are much better than the rules introduced in the Imperial Secretariats. Still it is incomprehensible why the superior grades have been opened to Eurasians and Europeans who have passed the Intermediate Examination, while they are closed to all Musalmans who have not passed the B. A. Examination. Is education more widespread amongst Musalmans than amongst Europeans?

Interpellations in the Councils.

58. Referring to the Council speech of the Governor of Bombay in which His Excellency complained of immoderation on the part of the non-official members in asking questions and moving resolutions, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says that while the non-official member should take care not to waste the time of their official colleagues by asking unnecessary questions, the Government should not refuse to answer the questions asked, for it does many such things as make the people dissatisfied and the statements made in reply to questions make the object of the Government clear to the people and remove any misunderstanding on their part. (Hitavarta, Nov. 30th, 1911.)

Distinction between Englishmen and Indians in the Imperial Secretariats.

59. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November is astonished that Lord Hardinge's Government should recently have introduced in the Secretariat offices of the Government of India a rule making such an unjustifiable distinction between Englishmen and Indians as (Sanjivani, Nov. 30th, 1911.)

that Englishmen who have passed the Matriculation will be eligible for posts which none but graduates amongst Indians will be competent to hold.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Abolition of some Government agricultural classes.

60. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 1st December writes:—

We extremely regret to hear that the agricultural classes at Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Burdwan have been abolished as sufficient students were not forthcoming. We are accustomed to indulge in a great deal of outcry in the press and on the platform on the necessity of agricultural reform and yet when it comes to practical work we are found wanting. We fasten all the blame on Government. And yet is Government to blame for the abolition of these classes? And the pity of it is that we pose as patriots.

SAMAY. Dec. 1st, 1911.

Abolition of agricultural classes.

61. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st December protests against the abolition of the agricultural classes in the Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Burdwan Government schools. In the opinion of the writer the experiment ought to have been continued for a few years more.

HITAVADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

The usefulness of the Agricultural Department.

62. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December says that the illiterate people of this country are unable to read the reports on agriculture which are published by the Agricultural Department, and that, consequently, the Department is not of much use to them. Something, however, ought to be done to make it useful to them.

MUHAMMADI, Dec. 1st, 191 .

Prostitutes near educational institutions.

63. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December invites the attention of the authorities to the presence of prostitutes in the close vicinity of the Jubilee School at No. 29, Mirzapore Street, as well as of the school at No. 1, Doctor's Lane, Taltolla. The prostitutes living near the latter school, it may be added, conduct themselves in a most shameless fashion.

BASUMATI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

Sir Charles Bayley and the question of a separate High Court at Dacca.

64. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December characterises Sir Charles Bayley's reply to the address presented to His Honour by the tea-planters of Dibrugarh as a "true copy" of Sir Lancelot Hare's statement made on the eve of his retirement about the necessity of establishing a separate High Court at Dacca. In fact, the worthless favourites of Sir Lancelot have been taken also by Sir Charles under his fostering care. Are the political views of the Hindus destined to be trampled upon for ever? Is India, and especially Eastern Bengal, to be governed according to the views of a handful of Europeans and a few Musalmans? It is the Calcutta High Court which has been mainly instrumental in bringing back peace to the country. A weakening of this High Court is sure to have the effect of creating discontent and unrest again throughout the land.

BHARAT MITRA, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

Abors' relation with the Government.

65. We were under the impression so long, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December, that Abor territories were outside the boundaries of the Government of India. But Mr. Montagu has stated in Parliament that it is not so. If he is right, how is it that steps have to be taken to bring them under the power of the Government? All the expeditions to their land have shown that the Abors do not accept the suzerainty of the English. It is simply might-is-right policy to call the land of Abors a part of the British Empire so long as they do not acquiesce in this; otherwise the whole world, arguing in this way, would be within the British Empire

BASUMATI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

The question of appointing Indians in the Indian Education and Civil Medical Services.

66. Referring to Mr. Montagu's reply to Mr. Addison's question regarding appointment of Indians in the Indian Education and Civil Medical Services, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December says:—

Mr. Montagu has said that the question of appointing Indians in these services is under consideration, but he has given no indication as to how long it will take the authorities to arrive at a definite conclusion in the matter. He has, however, said that Government has decided not to allow any increase in the cost of maintaining the Indian Civil Medical Service, and so one or two Indians will henceforward find place in this service. Does this mean that Indians appointed in the service will not be allowed to enjoy its emoluments? If so, it is a nice arrangement indeed! It will, on the

one hand, stop the Indian's cry for admission into the service and on the other prevent an increase in the cost of the Department.

67. Referring to the withdrawal of the Bengal Government's annual grant to the *Education Gazette*, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December says:—A book shop in Calcutta is, however, still receiving such a grant from the Government.

A book shop in Calcutta receiving Government grant.

HITAVADI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

68. Noticing the complaint made by the *Leader* of Allahabad that a Muhammadan Munsiff of Fyzabad refused to accept an application written in the Nagari character, and that there are some post offices in the Province that do not deal properly with the letters addressed in Nagari, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th December draws the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and says that those who wish to ignore Nagari in this way should bear in mind that nobody can suppress the language which is spoken by millions of Hindus and so many Chiefs and Princes of the country.

Nagari in the Upper Provinces.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Dec. 4th, 1911.

III.—LEGISLATION.

69. Referring to Sir George Clarke's remark on the number of interpellations in Council, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December says:—

Sir George Clarke and interpellations in Council.

HITAVADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

The number of interpellations which are put in the Indian Legislative Councils in a whole session does not come up even to the number of interpellations which are put in Parliament in a week. Besides this, the expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils has not much increased the average number of interpellations in them. Again, unless interpellations be worthless and unreasonable, hon'ble members cannot properly be accused of misusing the privilege of putting questions to the Government.

70. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st December protests against the Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners which has been introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council. Happily, says the writer, people have already begun to protest against the Bill.

"An unjust bill."

SAMAY, Dec. 1st, 1911.

71. In the opinion of the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December, as long as there is no law to prevent unqualified men from practising in medicine, the Bill proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb in the Bombay Legislative Council providing for the registration of qualified practitioners will be of no good, as those who are unqualified or do not choose to get themselves registered will not suffer in the least.

An unnecessary bill.

BHARAT MITRA, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

72. In commemoration of the double rejoicing caused to the Muhammadans by the festival of *Idus-soha* and the arrival of the King-Emperor at Bombay both occurring on the same day, viz., the 2nd December, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December has announced a reduction by half in its price, viz., from half-an-anna to one pice only.

The day of the King's arrival.

DURBAR GAZETTE, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

73. The second article of the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] on "His Majesty's visit" in the issue of the 2nd December opens with the following paragraph:—

His Majesty's visit.

BHARAT MITRA, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

To-day Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India and His Most Gracious Majesty George V, with Her Majesty Queen Mary, will land at Apollo Bunder, off board the *Medina*. We on behalf of ourselves as well as the Indian people welcome His Majesty and his staff. Like the King, the Secretary of State also never set his foot on Indian soil before, and consequently used to be not so well informed in matters relating to India. Lord Crewe will now see many things with his own eyes and personally hear of the poverty and distress of the people. He will have the opportunity of knowing how vastly different

the real state of India is from the imaginary report of the *Times'* correspondent Mr. Chirol.

From the reply given by His Majesty's Private Secretary to the welcome message of the Calcutta Congress Reception Committee that the King's visit will be of permanent good to the people of the country, the paper is very glad to infer that the advisers of His Majesty have decided to satisfy the popular hopes. But the authorities should first of all exactly ascertain what would satisfy the people, for a physician who proceeds to prescribe medicine before correctly diagnosing the disease might do harm instead of good.

The paper rejects as follows the four proposals which have generally been made from various quarters as to what the Royal gift should be:—

(1) Stoppage of cow-slaughter would of course prove highly beneficial to India, but may hardly be considered as politic; for the Muhammadan community though equally benefitted will strongly oppose it, and the Government authorities will take the full advantage of their opposition.

(2) Abolition of the Bengal Partition will not satisfy the whole country. A blunder committed by a Viceroy can easily be rectified by the Secretary of State; why ask for the exercise of a great Royal prerogative for such a small thing? Moreover Partition is not the root-cause of the unrest in the country, it has only intensified the existing unrest. To say that there was no unrest before the Partition simply reveals ignorance in the affairs of the country. Abolition of Partition, therefore, is not worthy of being a gift from His Majesty.

(3) Release of political prisoners is similarly a small matter and within the power of His Majesty's Governors. Prisoners should certainly be released, but this would have been done on the occasion of the Durbar even if the King did not himself come over here.

(4) The proposal of making primary education free and compulsory is of course such as would benefit the whole country, but this is by no means a gift that cannot be granted by the Government of India itself. A bill to this effect is already before the Viceroy's Council, and it can well be passed into law.

The paper reserves its opinion as to what the gift should be for its next issue.

BIHAR BANDHU, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

Welcome to Their Majesties.

74. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 2nd December contains a versified welcome to His Majesty the King-Emperor in which it prays for giving protection to cows and free education to the masses to commemorate his august visit to this poor land of India.

HITAVADI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

The Royal Visit.

75. Referring to the Royal visit and addressing His Imperial Majesty, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December says:—

You are King of Kings, Padshah of Padshahs. We earnestly pray to God that our connection with your family may be permanent. But it is painful on our part to pass our days in suffering and humiliation for ever. You must try to raise us to the status of your other subjects. This is our prayer to you who are as a father to us. Our mother-country is famished, lifeless and weeping. We pray you to wipe the tears from her eyes and inspire new life into her with your tender, consoling words.

To our great fortune we shall have the King-Emperor in our midst, and as our faith in His Imperial Majesty is firm we are sure to be received in his favour.

MITHILA MIHIR, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

His Majesty's arrival.

76. Referring to the arrival of His Majesty King George V at Bombay, the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 2nd December says:—

"Thirty crores of Indians are crying 'Victory to King George the Fifth," "Long live the King-Emperor."

VARTAVAHA, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

"The King-Emperor in India."

77. The *Vartavaha* [Ranaghat] of the 2nd December writes as follows, addressing His Imperial Majesty:—

The Indians are your poorest and most miserable subjects. They have lost all their former wealth. Besides their loyalty they have nothing else fit to be offered as a present to Your Imperial Majesty.

You are coming in a proper time to see the misery, the starvation, the anguish of your Indian subjects. Come and look how devoid of energy and hope, how destitute, how thin and emaciated, and how sorrowful they are. The prospect of your visit has, however, made them forget all their sorrows and troubles, and they await with anxiety the time when they will be able to welcome you into their midst.

"Who will see the sovereign."

78. We hear, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th November, that in Calcutta (1) the public will not be allowed to stand on the two sides of the roads along which Their Imperial Majesties will pass; (2) only ticket-holders will be allowed to sit on galleries raised for the occasion, and none will be allowed to stand behind the galleries; (3) there will be four detective police officers in each gallery to whom the owner of the gallery will have to supply tickets free; and (4) so long as Their Imperial Majesties will be in Calcutta all Bengali youths found loitering on the maidan, the Eden Gardens and the vicinity of Government House will be arrested. Nothing will be more unfortunate than the introduction of these rules on the occasion of the Royal visit. The real object of those who want to introduce them is surely to depict the Hindus and Musalmans of Bengal as disloyal. Is this the way of receiving loyalty from subjects? Ninety-nine per cent. of the inhabitants of the country are poor. If they are prevented from seeing Their Imperial Majesties, what will be the worth of the offering of loyalty which Their Imperial Majesties will get?

NAYAK, Nov. 29th, 1911.

It is rumoured that a host of young Bengali scamps have been appointed spies for the occasion. It is with the object of getting these appointments sanctioned that the Rai Bahadur, Rai Saheb and other Babus of the Police service have given their superiors to understand that Bengal, and specially Calcutta, is at present seething with sedition and that there is the danger of bombs being thrown at the King-Emperor when he will be out. We, however, make bold to say that this effort to suppress sedition will only have the effect of creating sedition. People who do not read newspapers nor attend public meetings, or take any interest in politics, have the idea that they have a natural right to see their sovereign. If they are prevented by the police from having their desire fulfilled, they will be terribly displeased. The Indian people religiously believe that to see the sovereign is an act of great religious merit. It is but natural that they will be highly displeased if they are prevented from taking advantage of the present occasion, which will not be repeated in their lifetime, to earn this religious merit. None in India ever dreams of doing any injury to the sovereign. Not even the *Sandhya* and the *Yugantar* could ever utter a word against the sovereign. The anarchists who have committed a number of misdeeds during the last few years are the creation of Western ideas imbibed through a misguided Western education. Compared with the vast mass of the Indian people they are as a drop in the ocean. If out of fear of them the Government of India frustrates the most eager desire of the Indian public to see their sovereign, then all the blessings which the English have brought to India will go in vain. It will be a pity to show the King-Emperor merely to a few nobles and rich men who are but painted puppets and to a number of courtiers.

His Majesty's visit to Calcutta.

79. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th November writes:—

HITAVARTA, Nov. 30th, 1911.

The King-Emperor will visit the capital of India, Calcutta. The chief object of the Royal visit is that by seeing their sovereign the hearts of the people will be filled with feelings of loyalty. But the arrangements that have been made here appear to be such as not only not to promote the above object, but on the contrary to prove an impediment to its realisation. The arrangements of seats made for witnessing the various functions are unsatisfactory. Undue importance has been given to Government officials. The majority of gentlemen, we are afraid, will, owing to this mismanagement, be deprived of the pleasure of seeing His Majesty. There is yet another thing which deserves consideration. His Majesty is coming here purely to see his subjects in this country and make them happy by his *darshan*; but from the programme of the entertainments arranged at Calcutta it seems that he is coming here simply to see the Europeans; for though His Majesty will stay here seven days, he will

never go out of the European quarters, as if there is nothing in this city outside them. It would have been a very good thing indeed if the Royal procession were to pass one day through Harrison Road, Cornwallis Street, College Street, etc. The Bengal Government, it is hoped, will even yet consider this proposal, which would enable lakhs of Hindus and Muhammadans to have a look at the King and be happy.

NAYAK, Dec. 5th, 1911.

"Our Emperor."

80. Words cannot express, language cannot reveal, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th December, the loyalty of an Indian for his sovereign. Englishmen fail to comprehend it; otherwise Their Imperial Majesties would have been ungrudgingly placed in the hands of the Indians while in their country. And in that case we would have shown to the world how to honour and worship a sovereign. The *Statesman* has truly said that the Indians willingly submitted to the yoke of British rule. Their English sovereign is, therefore, an object of great love and high worship to them, and they know how to worship a sovereign. Nevertheless, they will only have the permission to see Their Imperial Majesties from behind a depth of English soldiers and in dread of the police. Had the English Government only dared to make over Their Imperial Majesties to their Indian subjects for being worshipped by them, all India would have been deluged by exhibitions of loyalty, tenderness and faith. The Royal visit will serve no purpose if Their Imperial Majesties do not see the magnitude of the poverty of India. It is a pity that after having ruled India for one hundred and fifty years the English people are still afraid of the safety of Their Imperial Majesties in the hands of the Indians. No Indian has ever committed regicide. The Indians are all for absolute monarchy.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Dec. 4th, 1911.

Welcome to Their Majesties.

81. In its leading article the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th December accords a hearty welcome to Their Majesties in felicitous language and high-flown style.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Dec. 4th, 1911.

The Queen's love for India.

82. The fact that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has learnt Hindustani to enable her to speak in that language while in this country is a proof positive of the affection which Her Majesty bears for India, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th December.

KHULNAVASI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

Invitation of the native press to the Durbar.

83. Of the six Bengali newspapers which have been invited to send representatives to the Durbar, writes the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 2nd December, two are subsidised by the Government. Besides this, none of these representatives will be given their passage. Under the circumstances had any poor paper been invited, it would not have been able to send a representative to the Durbar. Again, we are unable to make out on what principle the six papers have been selected for invitation out of the large number of dailies and weeklies in the two Bengals. Had long standing and efficient management been the tests, the *Charmihir* and *Barisal Hitaishi* would not have been given preference to the *Basumati* and the *Sanjivani*. Moreover, why has no mufassal newspaper been invited? The risks and responsibilities of mufassal newspapers are in no way inferior to those of the capital cities. Why then should they be accorded a differential treatment on special occasions like the Durbar? In Lord Curzon's Durbar four Calcutta newspapers were invited, so that in the present Durbar four mufassal newspapers ought to have been invited. Why has no monthly or quarterly magazine been invited to send representatives?

The manner and condition of the invitation lead us to think that it would have been better had no newspaper been invited at all. In that case all newspapers would have been in the same position and equally free to send representatives to Delhi if their means had permitted

BANGAVASI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

The Native Press representatives at Delhi.

84. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December takes exception generally to the arrangements for the entertainment of the Native Press representatives at Delhi. What it particularly objects to is the organisation of a mess for the benefit of such of those representatives who will take their meals in the orthodox style. Now a mess is *per se* objectionable, were it

organised even by Nadia pandits, as being a place where the meals would be prepared by strangers. Secondly, many may have objection to eating food cooked by Mahratta cooks. Thirdly, the mess being a vegetarian one makes no provision for meat-eaters.

The arrangement, again, that hot water will be supplied from 8 to 11 A.M. is an inconvenient one, as hot water is indispensable for many necessary purposes in this season at Delhi.

Moreover, so far as can be roughly estimated, the daily meals of a native representative of the Press will cost only 2½ rupees, while those of a European representative will cost four times as much. Why this difference between the two classes of representatives? Why not make the amount equal by providing for native representatives delicacies procurable at Delhi and elsewhere?

Government has, however, made no difference between native and European representatives as regards passage, for both will have to travel at their own expense.

Invitation of the Native Press to the Durbar.

85. The conditions under which, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st December, representatives of the Native Press have been invited to Delhi will surely have a damping effect on their rejoicing at the invitation. They will have to pay their own passage, and probably also the passage of their servants. At Delhi Government will supply food to them only and not to their servants. Proprietors of native newspapers are generally poor; consequently those of them who have been invited are trying to get their invitations cancelled.

SAMAY, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Press representatives at the Durbar.

86. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 1st December writes:—

Anent the complaints being indulged in by some Press representatives invited to the Durbar as to the non-payment of expenses this time which were paid on similar previous occasions, our idea is that, in Bengal at least, all the gentlemen invited are well able to pay their own way. And in any case it is most unseemly for a guest to wrangle with his host about the costs of his entertainment. If Government had paid the expenses, well and good; but as it has not, it is best not to make any row about it.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Dec. 1st, 1911.

The children's fête.

87. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th December cannot approve of the arrangement of making over the charge of fêting school children to contractors.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Dec. 4th, 1911.

Realisation from students of the cost of Durbar medals.

88. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December takes strong exception to the realisation of a fee of 6 pice each from students as cost of the brass medals to be presented to them as mementos of the Sovereign's visit.

MUHAMMADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Compulsory payment of subscription for celebration of the Delhi Durbar.

89. The *Pratikar* [Berhampore] of the 24th November has come to know that great oppression is being committed in the Birbhum and Sonthal Parganas districts in connection with the raising of funds for celebrating the Delhi Durbar. All villagers are being obliged to pay subscriptions to the amount of the chaukidari tax for 2½ quarters. Such extortion on such a festive occasion as the King-Emperor's visit is extremely undesirable. The district authorities are requested to be a little more considerate in the matter.

PRATIKAR, Nov. 27th, 1911.

The "Blackhole" Monument.

90. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th November has the following note:—

In the preparations being made for the Royal reception at Calcutta the repair of the monument of the imaginary "Blackhole" also forms an item. Bengal historians have shown that the calumny which has been connected with the name of Siraj-ud-Daula is entirely false. Lord Curzon gave considerable pain to the Indians, and specially the Muhammadans, by erecting a monument in the capital to an imaginary event. It is a matter of profound regret to make an exhibition of a monument that is so heart-wounding to the citizens of Calcutta.

HITAVARTA, Nov. 30th, 1911.

"The Coronation festival and immoral amusements."

91. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November protests against money being spent on prostitutes, whether as actresses in public theatres or as songstresses and dancing girls, in celebration of the Delhi Durbar.

SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

Government ought to prevent district authorities from spending on prostitutes money collected from poor people. The paper next publishes two letters from Noakhali and Tangail in which it is said that the Magistrate of Noakhali and the Subdivisional Officer of Tangail have engaged public theatres with prostitutes on their staff for the occasion.

BHARAT MITRA, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

Waste of money in fireworks.

92. In view of the scarcity threatening portions of Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the Punjab, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December does not think that the King Emperor will be pleased to see an enormous sum of money thrown into the air in the shape of fireworks, for His Majesty is always anxious that large sums, instead of being wasted on useless show, should be utilised in carrying out measures of public good.

HITAVADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

Eastern Bengal's address to the King-Emperor.

93. It would have been highly regrettable, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December, if the proposal to insert in the address to be presented to His Imperial Majesty by the local bodies in Eastern Bengal a clause to the effect that peace and good government have been established in Eastern Bengal, a statement altogether unfounded, had been accepted.

SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

His Imperial Majesty and the Congress.

94. Referring to His Imperial Majesty's reply to the message of welcome sent to him by the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November says:—

There was a time when the Congress used to be looked down upon by officials. Lord Hardinge was the first official to admit that it was an influential body. Now, the usefulness of the Congress has been admitted by even His Imperial Majesty. The reply has been worthy of him. He has not sought to conceal his mind under a cover of diplomatic words. He has plainly said that he expects his visit to be productive of permanent benefit to the people of the country. His Imperial Majesty's expectation cannot be falsified. We indeed hope that his visit will do such permanent good to the people of the country as they have never dreamt of.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Dec. 6th, 1911.

Acknowledgment of the Congress's greetings.

95. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th December says that the entire educated community of India is gratified by the King-Emperor's gracious expression of thanks for the loyal greeting of the Congress. As for Lord Crewe's acknowledgment of the Congress's welcome, it is Lord Hardinge who really deserves thanks for it, for His Excellency has led the way by recognising the Congress in his official capacity.

NAYAK, Nov. 29th, 1911.

What the King-Emperor should do for India.

96. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th November says that the first and most important duty of His Imperial Majesty towards India is to expunge from the statute-book of the Government of India the laws framed in imitation of English laws. These laws are destroying peace and happiness in our country. The next best thing that His Imperial Majesty can do for India is to disestablish the existing Indian Universities and support the proposed Hindu and Musalman Universities. A nation's education should be carried on in its mother-tongue. Besides this, in India the Western system of education works most powerfully to denationalise the children of the soil.

NAYAK, Dec. 1st, 1911.

"The Indian people's hopes from the Durbar."

97. In the course of a correspondence published in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st December, Babu Girindra Nath Mukharji, a Professor of the Calcutta National College, regrets that nowhere is there any proposal to commemorate the King-Emperor's visit with works of public utility. Enormous sums of money are being collected to celebrate the occasion with all sorts of festivities. But what benefit will the masses of the country who are rejoicing at the Royal visit reap from these festivities? Poverty, disease, want of wholesome drinking water and want of institutions for technical education, these are the things with which the largest majority of Indians are most directly concerned. If nothing is done to remove any of these causes of distress on the occasion of the Royal visit, how will the future historian commemorate it in the pages of history? Excavation of tanks in places suffering from scarcity of water, establishment of technical institutions for opening out new avenues for employment, establishment of

girls' schools and such like things will be the most fitting memorials of the most remarkable and auspicious occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India.

98. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st December writes as follows:— NAYAK, Dec. 1st, 1911.

"Good news." Many people have been expecting that the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress will, on their arrival in India, grant some blessings to their thirty crores of subjects in the country. We too entertain this expectation, for we know that there is every possibility of its being fulfilled. His Imperial Majesty's visit to India is bound not to be ineffectual. We think, and we have heard from people who know, that His Imperial Majesty is taking the trouble of coming all the way from England to India simply with the object of gratifying his Indian subjects with the following gifts:—

(1) The Military Department of the Government of India will be reformed and enlarged, and the prospects in service of Indian soldiers will be greatly improved by the following means:—

(a) The salaries of Indian infantry and cavalry soldiers will be increased.

(b) Competent Indians desiring to be officers will be placed in the same rank as English officers. The highest post for an Indian soldier will no longer be Subdar-Majorship, but an Indian will be able to rise to any post in the Military Department by his ability.

(c) Educated and respectable men of all provinces in India will, if they can prove their competence, be freely allowed to enter the Military service.

(2) Steps will be taken to fix the rate of land revenue in every province.

(3) Arrangements will be made to spend more money and make better provision for the improvement of arts and agriculture in the country.

(4) Arrangements will be made for enabling competent Indians to enter into the Volunteer corps.

(5) A modification of the Partition is inevitable.

Most probably a North-Eastern Frontier Province will be formed with the Chittagong Division, a portion of the Dacca Division, Assam and Sylhet. The remainder of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa will be placed under a Lieutenant-Governor and a Council, and Sir Charles Bayley will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of this province.

(6) His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to order the release of the boys or young men who have been undergoing terms of imprisonment for political offences. Barindra and others will be allowed to return to their houses. The accused persons in the Dacca conspiracy case also, which is now before the High Court on appeal, will be pardoned.

(7) The system of village self-government will be enlarged according to the advice of the Decentralisation Committee. And possibly the stringency of the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act will be relaxed to a certain extent.

Our information is that His Imperial Majesty's blessing on the Indians will appear in these seven forms. A fortnight's time will prove whether this information is correct or not. We have taken the liberty of publishing it beforehand, because we are sure that it will be greeted with universal satisfaction and joy, will open the fountain of loyalty in the hearts of all Indians and cause it to deluge the whole country. By the grace of God our hopes will be fulfilled, our Sovereign, King-Emperor George V, will be able to leave his foot-print on the soft hearts of his Indian subjects. To our mind His Imperial Majesty's visit to this country will accomplish the following two purposes:—

(1) All the feudatory and tributary Chiefs in India will be bound together in one tie, giving rise to a great "Zollverim" for the protection of British supremacy in India. In future Englishmen alone will not shed blood for the protection of India, but Indians also will share the labour with them. So long the latter shared it only as paid servants, but henceforward they will share it as subjects of the same sovereign. The ruling race and the subject race will be united for the welfare of the Empire.

(2) The Indian people will no longer remain at a distance on the idea that they are a subject and conquered people under a viceregal rule. After having seen their sovereign and been blessed by his favour, they will no longer consider the Government as alien and avoid coming in contact with it.

If these two purposes are even partly accomplished, British rule in India will be justified. His Imperial Majesty's auspicious visit to India is surely taking place under the guidance of Providence who guides the wheel of the country's fortune.

SAMAY, Dec. 1st, 1911.

"Will the Partition of Bengal stand?"

99. Referring to the rumour published by the *Indian Daily News* to the effect that there is a great likelihood of the partition of Bengal being modified, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st December prays that the rumour may turn out true.

SANJIVANI, Nov. 30th, 1911.

The partition of Bengal disliked by most people, Hindu or Musalman.

100. The Musalmans of Western Bengal, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th November, have begun to feel how injurious the partition of Bengal is to the people of the country. The Western Bengal Musalman Conference, therefore, in its last sitting at Burdwan passed a resolution requesting the Government to transfer the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions to Eastern Bengal, and thus place all Bengali-speaking people under one Government. The Bihar Provincial Conference also has passed a similar resolution. The Musalmans of Eastern Bengal also are not all in favour of the Partition. The Nawab of Dacca was at one time opposed to it, and Nawab Atikulla protested against it from the platform of the Indian National Congress in 1906. In fact, all Eastern Bengal with the exception of a few Government servants and Musalmans feel the injurious character of the Partition, and request the Government to place all Bengali-speaking people in the country under one government.

NAYAK, Nov. 30th, 1911.

The deputation from the Reception Committee.

101. Referring to the exclusion of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee from the deputation which is to wait upon the King-Emperor on behalf of the Reception Committee, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th November remarks that no deputation can claim to represent the educated community of Bengal in which Babu Surendra Nath has no place. Bravo! Bhupendra Nath who is at once the leader of loyalists and the leader of boycott.

BHARAT MITRA, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

India or the Colonies.

102. While praising the Calcutta Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress for its courage of including among the draft resolutions one requesting the Government to treat the white peoples of the British Colonies coming to India in the same way as they treat the Indians there, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December observes that some day or other the question will come before England as to whether she should sever her connection with India or with the Colonies, for as the matter stands it seems almost impossible for her to maintain her relations with both.

NAYAK, Nov. 30th, 1911.

The Congress.

103. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th November delivers itself as follows:—

The Congress party has no funds at its disposal this year to entertain its guests or to hold the usual industrial exhibition. This indifference of the educated public towards the Congress is most significant. In fact, the time-serving leaders of the Congress have been found out. To save their own skin, Surendranath and Bhupendranath will make professions of loyalty. But as soon as we do so, they will turn up their noses or accuse us of being detectives. Bhupendranath has ability but no character, and cannot therefore expect to take the place of Surendranath in his better days. The boat of Bengali political agitation has been wrecked by running on the hidden rocks of *swadeshi* and boycott. The leaders aimed too rashly at independence without weighing their own strength and that of the British Government.

Their occupation as interpreters between the Government and the people is gone. Neither will any longer take them seriously. By forming co-operative credit societies and *panchayets*, the Government has now established direct touch with the people and no longer needs the services of these leaders. Nor are the people inclined to trust them any more after the trouble they have experienced and are still experiencing by listening to their exhortations to practise *swadeshi* and boycott. To save their own skin, Surendra and Bhupendra have killed the Congress. It is perhaps better so, for an end of this sham political agitation will be probably for the good of the country.

Mr. S. P. Sinha's views on Indian questions.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Dec. 6th, 1911.

104. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th December remarks that the views expressed by Mr. S. P. Sinha in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Manchester Guardian* are such as are concurred in by every man of experience. As deliberate expressions of opinion by the ex-Advocate-General and ex-Law Member they cannot but carry great weight, and it is to be hoped that they will thus do some good to India.

A *Korbani* fund.

MUHAMMADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

105. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December requests Bengal Musalmans to contribute a part of the proceeds of the sale of the skins of the animals offered in sacrifice towards the assistance of their co-religionists who may be subjected to Hindu *sulum* in connection with the *Korbani*.

The need of an official organ.

MUHAMMADI, Dec. 1st, 1911.

106. *Anent* the rumour that Government intends starting an official organ in Bengali, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st December remarks that such a paper would indeed be most welcome as an interpreter of official views. But then its management must be in capable hands and it should be under the joint editorship of a Hindu and a Musalman editor.

Boy scouts in Europe.

HINDI BANGAVASI Dec. 4th, 1911.

107. The system of training boys as military scouts is, in the European countries, gaining ground every day, while here, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th December, Indian boys are considered to be of no use.

Suffragette outrages in England.

BASUMATI, Dec. 2nd, 1911.

108. Referring to suffragette outrages in England, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd December says:—

Alas! Western civilisation, you are turning Desdemonas into Lady Macbeths. Can any new European Darwin say under what process of evolution females are developing masculine qualities?

URIYA PAPERS.

The Kendrapara Fraser Model Girls' School.

UTKALDIPIKA, Nov. 25th, 1911.

109. Referring to the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Kendrapara Fraser Model Girls' School for placing its management in the hands of Government under certain stipulations, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th November hopes that the Collector of Cuttack and the educational authorities will agree to the proposal and will make arrangements calculated to improve in every respect the condition of the institution, the only one of its kind in the locality.

A suggestion.

URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD, Nov. 22nd, 1911.

110. Anticipating scarcity of drinking water in the Balasore district in the coming hot season owing to deficient rainfall during the current year, bringing in its train cholera and other evils, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 22nd November suggests that a fair proportion of the subscriptions now being raised in that district with the object of celebrating the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress may be set apart for providing fresh sources of water-supply for the benefit of the people of that district.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th December 1911.

B. S. Press—9-12-1911—413X—102—P. S.

CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 49 of 1911.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 9th December 1911.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

[*As it stood on 1st January 1911.*]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald" ...	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore ...	Do. ...	Sihya Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna ...	Monthly ...	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya ...	Do. ...	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Murapore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Musalman" ...	Do, ...	Do, ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans.	800
13	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 29 years.	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED INSURANCE MONEYED AND [illegible] WITH
THE SOCIAL [illegible] DEPARTMENT.

[As in force on [illegible] 1914.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Language.	Name, caste and [illegible] Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	English	Babu Prasanna Chandra Ray, Brahmin	[illegible]
2	"Bengal Times"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	"Bharat"	Bombay	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	"Bangabasi"	Calcutta	Do.	[illegible]	About [illegible]
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	"Bombay Patriot"	Calcutta	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	"Indian Nation"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	"Indian Mirror"	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	"Indian Mirror"	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	"Indian Nation"	[illegible]	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Cuttack	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	"Samaj"	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	"Hindu and Native"	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	"Star of India"	Calcutta	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	"Samaja"	Delhi	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]

I.—Foreign Politics.

1455. Discussing Sir Edward Grey's speech on the Moroccan negotiations, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* characterises the outcome of the latter as "a triumph of British diplomacy." The British Foreign Minister, he says, in the course of his lucid, dignified and informing statement, tells the world of the attempts made to obtain information as to what Germany's real intentions at Agadir were, and in the failure of obtaining the same, he had to resort to a bit of plain speaking. During these negotiations France was always willing to afford the British Foreign Office every assistance—the reverse was the case with Germany, and hence she will have to take all the blame in creating the rather strained relations which were said to have existed for the last few months between herself and England. This matter has been cleared now, and anybody following closely the statement of Sir Edward Grey will see that it has resulted in a triumph for Great Britain. That triumph was gained on the plain ground of straight speaking.

Sir Edward Grey's speech on Moroccan negotiations.

Hindoo Patriot, 30th Nov. 1911.

1456. The editor of the *Bengalee* is constained to come to the conclusion that the Mororco negotiations, the debate in the Reichstag, and Sir Edward Grey's speech are not calculated to improve Anglo-German relations. He regrets that it should be so, but says that the fact cannot be disguised.

Ibid.

Bengalee, 30th Nov. 1911.

1457. Discussing Persian affairs, the editor of the *Bengalee* says that whatever the ultimate effect of the refusal of the Persian Mejlies to comply with the Russian demand may be, civilised opinion, he hopes, will accord its strong and unanimous support to the decision that has been arrived at. It has long been obvious, he continues, that Russia wanted nothing else than a pretext for despatching troops to Persia. As Mr. Shuster says, Russia's demand for his dismissal was due merely to his refusal to betray Persia. He declares that he has faithfully served the Sovereign and the nation, but that every step he has taken towards effective financial reform has been fought by Russia with the sanctimonious acquiescence of England. The editor is bound to say that nothing that Sir Edward Grey or the *Times* has yet said in defence of Russia or her proceedings can be said to be convincing in view of this grave and definite change. The editor is not surprised to learn that intense excitement prevails in Persia in view of the advance of Russian troops. A general boycott, he announces, of Russian goods has already commenced. It is matter for congratulation, he concludes, that Persia has preferred honour and national self-respect to the safety which can only be bought with humiliation.

Persian affairs.

Bengalee, 9th Dec. 1911.

1458. The *Bengalee* says that events are developing in Persia with painful rapidity, and for the present moment all eyes are fixed upon the triumphant evolution of Russian diplomacy in that ancient land. The editor says that his only regret is that England's name should be associated with this dismal business, and that British public opinion should fail to assert itself in a matter of such vital importance. Oriental countries, he continues, seem to be outside the pale of those international laws and even moral considerations which bind European nations, even the weakest of them. He does not know what the future of the present negotiations will be, but they have produced a painful impression on the Oriental mind and form one of the darkest chapters of modern diplomacy. Sir Edward Grey's replies in Parliament, he says, are very ominous.

Ibid.

Bengalee, 9th Dec. 1911.

1459. The *Mussalman* devotes an article to the recent massacres perpetrated by the Italian troops in Tripoli. The editor says that it seems that European conscience is always shocked when there is any garbled report of alleged Turkish atrocities in Armenia or Albania, but the European powers can afford to be supremely indifferent when one of them perpetrates indescribable atrocities upon Muhammadan women and children. He asks: Can hypocrisy go further? He

Italians at Tripoli.

Mussalman, 1st Dec. 1911.

says the thanks of the Muhammadans are due to the European press and public for condemning these atrocities, but the conduct of the European Governments is as unsatisfactory as it can possibly be.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 28th Nov. 1911.

The Indian Police.

1460. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that from the report of the parliamentary proceedings published in its columns it will be seen that the Indian Police formed the subject of two questions in Parliament. Sir William Boyles asked whether it is possible for the Indian Government to put an end once for all to the employment of torture for the extraction of evidence, to which Mr. Montagu replied as follows:—"The Hon'ble Member must be aware that the Government of India is doing its best to put an end to torture, and as they have not yet succeeded, it shows it is not possible once for all to stop it." Commenting on this, the journal says that the significance of the above admission cannot be overestimated. Why, it amounts to saying that the evil has taken so deep a root that the Government requires time to put an end to it once for all. The paper concludes by saying that sincere adequate and systematic efforts should be made instead of dallying with it.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

BEHAREE, 6th Dec. 1911.

Bihari lawyer and the Calcutta Bar.

1461. The *Beharee* devotes an article to the appropriateness at the present moment of a Bihari lawyer being appointed to one of the three vacancies existing in the Calcutta High Court. He says that the question is one of great practical importance to the Biharis. It has already been announced that two of the seats have been given away. The third appointment, it is said, will probably be made from England. If this be so, the editor continues, nothing can be more unfortunate or undesirable from a Bihari standpoint of view. He maintains there is more than one eminent lawyer in his province who is thoroughly eligible for the appointment, and to pass over such in favour of an outsider would be regarded by Biharis as a grievous wrong. He respectfully urges on Government the extreme desirability of satisfying the very reasonable and legitimate aspiration of Bihar in this respect. The omission to do so, he says, will cause a sense of keen disappointment to Biharis.

(d)—*Education.*

MUSSALMAN, 1st Dec. 1911.

The Calcutta Madrassa.

1462. A correspondent to the *Mussalman* discourses at length on the unsatisfactory state of affairs existing in the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa. He complains against the teachers who, he says, do not know their business thoroughly, and against the Head Master who, owing to his not supervising enough, allows a deplorable state of things to exist in the Madrassa. He says the Head Master has too much teaching to do in the upper classes, with the result that the lower classes are neglected. He wonders what the Assistant Head Master is for, if not to look after the well-being of these lower classes. In concluding, he says the teachers fail to understand that it is their business to teach boys not only their books but also the more important lessons concerning their conduct in life. He complains against the rudeness of the Madrassa boys.

BENGALEE, 2nd Dec. 1911.

Babu Tarapada Mukherjea, Principal of the Anand Mohan College.

1463. The *Bengalee* is at a loss to understand why Babu Tarapada Mukherjea has been suddenly removed from the Principalship of the Anand Mohan College and why the services of another gentleman have been lent to the college by the Local Government. It refuses to believe the suggestion of its correspondent that the Principal has

been removed because one of his students happened to be concerned in a dacoity. If that were so, the editor argues, then a European Principal of one of the most important Calcutta colleges would long ago have lost his post, because one of his students was convicted of making an attempt on the life of a Lieutenant-Governor. He concludes by remarking that the matter is one in respect of which an explanation ought to be promptly forthcoming, and the University ought to interest itself in it.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

INDIAN MIRROR, 8th Dec. 1911.

Government Resolutions on the Municipal and District Boards.

1464. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* devotes a leader to the discussion of the two Resolutions of the Bengal Government on the reports of the working of the Municipalities and District Boards in Bengal during 1910-11, and quotes many instances from the report to show that public spirit, that is, selfless service for the good of the body politic, is not yet sufficiently developed among the people. He says that there is no truer index of the capacity of the people than the reports which record the working of the local bodies. In them only is it possible to see to what extent public spirit in its best sense has been developed among the masses. He has to confess that in Bengal, which has been the home of so much inflated talk, the vast majority is still backward in the realization of the duties of self-government. This being so, he says, it is clear that the public men of Bengal cannot utilise their energies better than in educating the masses to a true conception of their duties. When the people are so apathetic as not to appreciate even a District Board election, it is an idle supposition that the country is ripe for self-government. Municipal and Local Boards are to be regarded as the feeders of the Provincial Councils, and the latter in their turn as the feeders of the Imperial Council. What good having a number of popular seats on the Provincial and Imperial Councils if the very foundation of civic life as represented by the Municipalities and the District Boards, is not strong enough? Nobody can say that the Government is not doing what it ought to. It is, in fact, doing more than we can justly expect. It can teach; it can advise; it can give; it can show the way. All that it is doing. Are the people doing their duty—to themselves at least? Clamour and agitation do not prove fitness. Fitness comes by work. It would seem that as a body we have not yet realised the true sense of civic duty. We are wanting in the public spirit which is the condition precedent to capacity for public service.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 20th Nov. 1911.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway.

1465. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points out that for some time past copies of newspapers, the *Bengalee* and the *Patrika*, intended for Dacca have been delivered late on some occasions and have been missing on others.

The editor attributes this to the bad administration of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and hopes that the authorities will take steps to remedy the defect. Such occurrences, the editor says, did not happen to the English newspapers.

(h)—*General.*

INDIAN MIRROR, 6th Dec. 1911.

Speech by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

1466. The *Indian Mirror* comments very favourably on the speech made at the St. Andrew's Dinner by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The editor says that the speech shows that Mr. Duke possesses a singular gift of statesmanlike comprehension, together with that capacity for independent judgment which is an essential qualification for a sympathetic and successful administrator. He agrees with everything which His Honour said in his speech, and concludes by saying that Bengal ought to be deeply grateful to

to him for his thoughtful and sympathetic utterance, which will be ranked among the best statesmanlike pronouncements on Indian problems.

INDIAN MIRROR, 6th Dec. 1911.

Sir George Clarke and the non-official members of the Council.

1467. The *Indian Mirror* says that Sir George Clarke has been by no means severe in his warning against an obstructive attitude on the part of non-official members of Council. He says that the working of the Reformed Councils must be watched with jealous care by the public, for by the capacity of the Indian members displayed on these Councils will be judged their fitness to be entrusted with an increasing share of the administration of the country.

INDIAN MIRROR, 8th Dec. 1911.

Mr. W. H. Clark on trade in India.

1468. The *Indian Mirror* says that Mr. W. H. Clark, Member of Commerce and Industry, made a fine speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner. Mr. Clark possesses a progressive and sympathetic mind. One of the important measures passed by Government is the Factory Act which comes into force next year. The impact of the West is creating many industrial centres, and it is necessary that the industrial conditions of the country should be gradually systematised. Among the important measures which are shortly to come before the Imperial Council is the Insurance Bill, which has an excellent object in view, namely, the protection of investors. A measure to prevent gambling transactions in jute is also likely to be introduced. The Department of Commerce and Industry would thus appear, the editor says, to be engaged in healthy reforms for the benefit of the trade and commerce of India.

The editor agrees with Mr. Clark when he says that the well-being of India depends largely on economic prosperity. He is particularly pleased to see that he did not fail to make a correct diagnosis of what is generally termed as the "unrest."

Close and careful observers, the editor continues, have recognised that the economic side of the situation is the most urgent problem which the Government and the people must try to solve. This is the pivotal fact. Political concessions, the editor says, are all good in their way, but he considers as still more important, measures which are calculated to increase the industrial possibilities of India, and thereby afford new avenues of employment to the people. He says that Mr. Clark has truly observed that the present is the time when science must be harnessed to trade. The Government of India must be given every credit for the advancement of research and the propagation of practical scientific knowledge. Mr. Clark has not laid any undue emphasis on the importance of the development of scientific agriculture. Much is being done by the Imperial and Provincial Governments in this connection—the Agricultural College at Pusa, for example. It is extremely important, the editor thinks, that these and other facilities should be utilised to the full by the younger generation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark has indicated in what direction the Government can give help with far-reaching results. It is in the matter of technical education. Much has been done in this respect, the editor observes, but much remains to be done. The policy of Government has been extremely liberal and sympathetic.

The editor concludes by congratulating Mr. Clark on his speech and hopes that it will bring Government and the non-official public, European and Indian, into closer touch, for the industrial prosperity of India.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 1st Dec. 1911.

The present situation in India.

1469. In a leader the *Hindoo Patriot* quotes a portion of the recent speech of the Hon'ble Mr. McDonie at the Punjab Club, which runs as follows :—"The task of England is not nearly over. For myself, I think, and I hope, it will never be over. But the work of administration has to be done in a new environment, and it has become difficult. You want to have better qualities, both of head and heart, than one of the older generation needed. You want greater insight, more sympathy and wider outlook, and in certain possible circumstances you want harder and more unbending resolution. You want to see more below the surface of things than we required to do. You also want to know more of the educated classes and their aspirations." On this the editor passes the following remarks:—The qualifications, or rather the extension of the qualifications, now essential to the Indian administrator appear to be pretty correctly outlined by Mr. McDonie.

The task of England in India is perhaps only just commencing rather than being over. That task will probably be more difficult in the future than it has been in the past. The environments in which the administrator lives, moves and works have been altered considerably, and the labour required now is more strenuous than it ever was before. The people have awakened to a sense of their greater responsibility in the country than ever they cared to regard it when the young civilian of forty years ago came to the country. It is a matter of sincere congratulation to the people of India that they are so far happy in having a very sympathetic Viceroy now ruling over India, while the Governors both of Bombay and Madras are likewise filled with much of the milk of human kindness. Many of the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces are likewise men of very liberal views and sympathetic temperament, and if the civilians of the coming generation should follow in their worthy footsteps, the progress of India on the most beneficial lines should be assured and bring greater happiness and contentment to the people that are now staggered, as it were, with the momentous changes taking place around them on all sides.

Bengal Government's Resolution on the fishery investigation in Bengal.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 4th Dec. 1911.

1470. In commenting on the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the fishery investigation in Bengal, the editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that high hopes were raised in the public mind of great results accruing from this trawling experiment, but all these hopes have been dashed to the ground. The Resolution indeed says that "trawling is possible throughout the year and that with proper care fish keep fresh in the ice-hold for an indefinite period;" but, says the editor, information and assurance are necessary on two points—(1) whether or not the business can be profitably carried on, and (2) the financial aspect. He fears that the enterprise will hardly encourage many to sink large sums in the business. Besides, he adds, the fish brought to the Calcutta market by the trawler did not commend itself much to the Indian palate.

The Eastern Bengal and Assam Government.

MUSALMAN, 1st Dec. 1911.

1471. The editor of the *Mussalman*, in an article dealing with the conference of the West Bengal Muhammadans, says that the Government of Eastern Bengal was created ostensibly for the benefit of the Muhammadan population of the province. As that Government is giving facilities to the Muhammadans for their progress and advancement which are denied to the Muhammadans in Bengal, he thinks it cruel on the part of the authorities to allot the major portion of the Mohsin educational grant to the new province, depriving the poor Mussalmans of West Bengal of their due and legitimate share. If the Government cannot give special facilities to the Mussalmans of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions for their advancement, as the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal are receiving, the conference was of opinion that the two divisions should be placed under the administration of Eastern Bengal. The editor says he does not know whether this is practicable or not, but it shows how keenly the Muhammadans of West Bengal feel their neglected condition. If the Bengal Government continues to neglect the claims of Bengal Muhammadans then, in the editor's opinion, the agitation for being united with the new province will grow in volume and strength at no distant date.

The modification of the partition of Bengal.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 8th Dec. 1911.

1472. The editor of the *Indian Empire* predicts to his readers a territorial readjustment more in consonance with the views and sentiments of the people, and adduces four reasons to support his prediction: firstly, the inability of Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa to maintain a Lieutenant-Governor; secondly, the expediency of raising the Central Provinces and Berar to the status of a Lieutenant-Governor; thirdly, the necessity of a North-Eastern Province under a Military Governor; and, fourthly, the question of "boons" in connection with Their Majesties' visit. The above facts, coupled with that of retaining an officiating man at the helm of Bengal affairs at such a time as the King's visit, emboldens him to suppose that the Coronation will be marked by a royal declaration unsettling the "settled fact" of Lord Morley.

The Liberal press of England and the Coronation at Delhi.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 4th Dec. 1911.

1473. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws the attention of its readers to the sentiments echoed by the Liberal press of England in connection with the coming Coronation of the King-Emperor at Delhi. It quotes the *Manchester Guardian*:—"No Eastern monarch would appear empty-handed before his subjects

upon such occasions as a Coronation. The Coronation, if unaccompanied by certain acts of such a nature as to satisfy public expectation and rouse national enthusiasm, will do no good at all; if it does no good, it will do harm." Continuing, he points out that the four great Liberal newspapers of England concentrate on two great "boons" on which the Indians, too, are agreed. These are amnesty to political offenders, and the withdrawal or amendment of the partition of Bengal. The editor respectfully assures His Majesty and also the Marquis of Crewe that these boons would appeal most strongly to the people at large, and at the same time not hamper the administration.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 4th Dec. 1911.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's speech.

1474. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* comments very favourably on the King's speech. The editor says that the short speech delivered by His Imperial Majesty was quite worthy of the occasion. There is internal evidence that he is playing no part, discharging no tutored function, and uttering no unfelt sentiments. From the utterances of their Emperor, he continues, the people of India may feel perfectly justified in cherishing the hope of a great future for their country, because His Majesty has now made it quite clear what he thinks to be the chief lustre of the jewelled crown that adorns his head—the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all classes of the citizens. Concluding, the editor says that if a desire for all-round popular good inspires and shapes the future policy of administering Indian affairs, then the people will gain all that they have hitherto aspired for. It will include all the boons severally and collectively asked for, it will find its expression in the form of government, in the machinery of administration and its laws and institutions.

Bengalee, 2nd Dec. 1911.

Ibid.

1475. Commenting on His Majesty's reply to the message of welcome sent by the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, the *Bengalee* says that the expression of hope contained in the concluding words of the reply will find a responsive echo in the hearts of His Majesty's subjects in all parts of this wide Empire. The visit of Their Majesties will be an unique event in Indian history. Such an unique event should inaugurate a new era, open a new chapter in Indian history. It earnestly hopes that British statesmanship will rise to the height of the occasion and will realise its duty both to the King-Emperor and to the people of India. It will be a great misfortune if so singular an opportunity is allowed to pass without doing something to strike the imagination of the people, to deepen their loyalty to the throne, and their allegiance to the British connection.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 2nd Dec. 1911.

Distribution of Coronation medals to school-boys.

1476. Whilst remarking that it has been decided to distribute Coronation medals among the school-boys in commemoration of this happy event, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the report of its Brahmanberia correspondent, who states that the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government are adopting a new policy in this connection, inasmuch that these medals will be distributed among boys of only Government and Government-aided schools, leaving private institutions, whatever be their character and position, in the cold shade of neglect.

The journal says that, if there be any truth in the above, it cannot be said that the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government are doing well, for this is bound to create disappointment and heart-burning.

In this connection the editor also brings to bear another point, *i.e.*, why should the authorities of certain Government and private institutions impose upon every student a fee of Re. 1 in connection with the Royal visit? If the students are to be charged anything, it should be what they can give without being out of pocket.

Bengalee, 2nd Dec. 1911.

A petition to His Majesty the King.

1477. The *Bengalee* of 2nd December 1911 contains the following cartoon. In the centre of the picture stands His Majesty the King-Emperor dressed in the full uniform of an Admiral. On his right and left stands a mourning Bengali woman, of tearful aspect, representing West and East Bengal, respectively. Each holds out to the

King a scroll of petition to His Majesty, while underneath the picture is the following inscription :—

"Your Majesty, we pray that as a Royal boon you will be graciously pleased to reunite us."

1478. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* pours ridicule on the theory recently set forth by Captain Manifold in the United Provinces Resolution on plague, that plague increases or decreases in proportion as harvests are good or bad. The Captain says that as plague is spread by rat fleas, the greater the number of rats, the greater will be the spread of plague, and that as an increased food-supply will increase the rat population, it will also increase the spread of plague.

Captain Manifold's theory regarding plague.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 6th Dec. 1911.

The editor also violently attacks the *Statesman* for ridiculing Mr. Keir Hardie's assertion that the exactions of Government were responsible for the prevalence of plague in India, and concludes by saying the responsibility is thrown on the inevitable rat.

1479. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that from the different reports of the several provinces, it would appear that the vice of drinking has taken a firm hold in India. There has been an enormous increase of 31·1 per cent. in the consumption of country liquor in the United Provinces. This ruinous increase is attributed to the greater prosperity of the year, the larger number of Hindu marriages postponed from the previous year, and the confidence inspired by further experience of the contract supply system. It might not be impossible for all these causes to have co-operated in degenerating the people of the United Provinces. But the theory that the increase of prosperity is the cause for this insidious habit is rather a queer one. Much depends on the people themselves. But the Government, too, ought to take steps to cut short the supply as much as possible. No doubt the authority in charge of the Excise Department may note with satisfaction the increase in receipts. But does not it mean that excise revenue increases at the cost of the people, at the entire destruction of happiness and increase of misery? Everywhere one observes the same conditions. Surely the evil star is in the ascendant, and no one can depict the future if this state continues.

The vice of drinking.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 1st Dec. 1911.

1480. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* remarks that in a leading article a vernacular paper says that His Majesty is likely to confer the following boons on the occasion of his Coronation :—

Coronation boons—a forecast.

INDIAN MIRROR, 8th Dec. 1911.

(1) The Indian Army Department will be improved, and Indians belonging to the fighting tribes will have better prospects. Their pay will be increased and they will be entitled to fill all the higher posts in the department according to their abilities. All educated young men of respectable families will be able to enter the army if they can show ability.

(2) The rent of land in every province will be permanently fixed.

(3) Arrangements will be made to spend more money on the improvement of Indian industries and agriculture.

(4) Indians will be admitted into the volunteer corps.

(5) The partition of Bengal will be modified. Very probably a North-Eastern Frontier Province, consisting of Chittagong, a portion of Dacca, Assam, and Sylhet, will be created. The remaining portion of Eastern Bengal, Western Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa will be placed under a Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Charles Bayley will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of United Bengal and will be aided by a Council.

Elsewhere, the editor observes that the paper says that Bihar will be joined to the United Provinces, Orissa will be included in the Central Provinces, while a North-Eastern Frontier Province will be created after a modification of the partition of Bengal will have been effected. The Central Provinces will have a Lieutenant-Governor. The United Provinces may have a Council in the near future. The Punjab Chief Court will be converted into a High Court. Certain parts of the districts of Meerut and Rohilkhand will be joined to the Punjab.

(6) All political offenders and young men convicted of political crimes will be released. Barindra and other may return to their homes. The persons who have been convicted in the Dacca conspiracy case will be pardoned.

(7) Village self-government, on the lines recommended by the Decentralisation Commission, will be extended. The Press and the Seditious Meetings Act may be made less rigorous. The paper thinks that the Imperial visit will serve two purposes. First, the Feudatory Chiefs will be "strung in a single thread." To keep up British sovereignty a big Zollverein will spring up in India. The English alone will not have to fight for the protection of India. The Indians also will help them. Secondly, the Indian subjects will no longer think themselves to be "dependent" and "conquered" and remain aloof (from the administration). If these purposes are partially fulfilled, the English administration of India will not be in vain.

H. C. HUNT,

Asstt. to the Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 9th December 1911.

B. S. Press—9-12-11—412X—100—C. W.